

**WEST****Freeform Search**

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<b>Database:</b>	US Patents Full-Text Database	▲
	JPO Abstracts Database	
	EPO Abstracts Database	
	Derwent World Patents Index	
	IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins	▼

  

<b>Term:</b>	16 and 13	▲
		▼

  

<b>Display:</b>	10	<b>Documents in Display Format:</b>	REV, KW	<b>Starting with Number</b>	1
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<b>Generate:</b>	<input type="radio"/> Hit List	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Hit Count	<input type="radio"/> Image
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**Search History**

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**Today's Date:** 2/14/2001

<u>DB Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u>
USPT	16 and 13	2	<u>L7</u>
USPT	marketing near3 (online or www or conferenc\$ or lan or network\$)	168	<u>L6</u>
USPT	11 near3 (online or www or conferenc\$ or lan or network\$)	11	<u>L5</u>
USPT	11 and 13	9	<u>L4</u>
USPT	(709/204 OR 345/330 OR 370/260).CCLS.	520	<u>L3</u>
USPT	11[ti,ab]	5	<u>L2</u>
USPT	focus group	171	<u>L1</u>

**WEST**

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*Wenstrand*

L2: Entry 2 of 5

File: USPT

Aug 6, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5544299 A

TITLE: Method for focus group control in a graphical user interface

## ABPL:

A method of operating a computer having a graphical display device to allow a user to input data. The user is provided with an entry focus group and one or more secondary focus groups, no more than one of the focus groups being active at any given time. Each focus group has one or more data entry fields. At any given time, the user is restricted to the data entry fields in the currently active focus group. Initially, the entry focus group is active. The program accepts data entered by the user into at least one of the data entry fields in the entry focus group. One of the secondary focus groups is caused to become active in response to the user entering data into a predetermined one of the data entry fields in the entry focus group. In one embodiment of the present invention, the user is provided with at least two secondary focus groups. The secondary focus groups that becomes active is determined by examining the data entered in at least one of the data entry fields in the entry focus group.

**WEST****End of Result Set**

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Klein

L2: Entry 5 of 5

File: USPT

Apr 4, 1995

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5404509 A

TITLE: Conducting and managing sampled information audits for the determination of database accuracy

**ABPL:**

A computer-based method and apparatus for auditing electronic information, most often a database. A database auditor of the present invention conducts an audit as specified by a user-defined project. The project indicates focus groups, filters, skews and whether to count blank entries. The database auditor selects a sample representative of the view of the database described by the project. It presents the sample to the user in a standardized set of reports or on-line forms. The user then determines the number errors contained in the sample and communicates these data to the database auditor. The database auditor uses the error data to calculate the accuracy of the database, as well as the accuracies of the individual fields and focus groups, and to presents these accuracies to the user. Finally, the database auditor charts areas of accuracy and inaccuracy by field and focus group and indicates which inaccuracies are due to process errors and which are due to user errors. The indication of whether the source of inaccuracy is inherent in the process (i.e., a process error) or caused by human negligence (i.e., a user error) enables the user to efficiently and effectively correct database inaccuracies.